



STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. DANIEL, OF LYNCHBURG.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES BARBOUR, OF CULPEPPER.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
P. W. MCKINNEY, OF FARMVILLE.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29

On Saturday afternoon the Gazette, relying upon dispatches from Washington, stated that the President would probably be dead before to day's edition of the paper was issued. Much to the surprise, therefore, and infinitely more to its delight, it announces this afternoon that so far from being dead, the latest intelligence from the White House is to the effect that his condition has very much improved. The Gazette had a faint, lingering hope last Saturday that the President would still live, founded upon the positive assertion of Dr. Bliss that he would rarely die, but refrained from expressing it in consequence of the unfavorable criticism the Doctor had already received.

Fred. Douglass, on his way home from San Domingo, pulled his son's ear for some offense, and told him "he would always be a nigger." We are afraid the son is no worse than the father. Certainly one characteristic of the African race, that of acting upon impulse and utterly without regard to consistency, is strongly developed in Fred, for though he is now urging the negroes of Virginia to support the Mahomedan ticket, it is less than two years ago that he advised them exactly to the contrary, and wrote a letter to them in which he said:

"I am against repudiation in every form, and I most earnestly advise my people not to give support, countenance or encouragement to readjusters or repudiators."

In view of the fact that the convention, composed almost exclusively of repudiationists, who framed the Constitution of the State, recognized the validity of the present debt of Virginia, it strikes me that no repudiationist can consistently ally himself with the present agitators, or vote for readjusters or repudiators."

Fred wrote the letter during Hayes' administration, which was not in accord with Mahomedism. The present administration is; hence the change that has come over the spirit of his dreams. He has a lucrative office, and as those who give it to him are doing all they can to help the Mahomedans, he does the same, never thinking that within so short a period as two years he had precisely the reverse.

It was Secretary Blaine's promises as much as anything else that induced the democrats at the last session of the Senate to support the Administration in opposition to the Conklingites. Many of the wise men of their party outside the Senate advised them against that course as it was evidently the worse that could be pursued if the continuance of the split in the republican party was the desired object; but moderate democratic Senators as a rule, though good men, are not acute politicians, and so they disregarded this advice and believed Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his record. The result is that the split that divided the republicans is a fair way of being healed, and that Mr. Blaine has broken his promises to the democrats with regard to Mahomedism with as little compunction as he did his oath of office.

We learn from a correspondent at Woodstock and, who, from the Shenandoah Valley that Mr. Riddleberger, in a speech at New Market, last Monday, referred to Mr. Daniel as the "crooked limb" candidate of the democrats. Virginians know that this "crooked limb" is the result of a painful and dangerous wound received in defense of their friends, and they will take good care next November to manifest their gratitude by voting for Mr. Daniel almost to a man, and by triumphantly electing him over the combined forces of seceding democrats, a union, and office holding and office seeking Virginia republicans, and all the Dawsons and Hoars of the North.

Unintentional injustice was done Mr. A. G. Green, a most estimable gentleman, in the notice in the Gazette, of the disturbances at the meeting in Warrenton last week between Messrs. Campbell and Scott. Mr. Green was not present and could not, therefore, have been in any way a participant. He has declined the nomination for the House of Delegates tendered him by the Mahomedans in a card published in the Warrenton papers.

Should the President die there should be a post mortem examination of his body, and there should be other physicians at it besides those who have been in attendance upon him.

Potter's Monthly for September has been received from its publishers, Potter & Co., Philadelphia. Potter's is a cheap magazine, but a very good one.

GALE AT CHARLESTON.—Throughout Saturday the easterly gale along the coast blew with furious force, and the season within the harbor was grand and terrible. Thos. C. Luce, aged 23, a son of Chancellor Luce, was swept from the battery sea-wall by the wind and drowned. Three other deaths resulting from the gale, those of two colored men and a colored woman, are so far reported. The damage to property in the eastern part of the city is widespread, but not of a very serious character, consisting mainly of the destruction of roofs, chimneys, fences, signs and trees, and the tearing up of the planking of the wharves. The damage is roughly estimated at \$100,000. At Sullivan's Island, the seaside suburb of Charleston, several cottages were swept away and much other damage done, amounting in all to about \$40,000, but no lives were lost. The shipping in port had ample time to prepare for the gale and sustained no damage.

Postmaster General James visited New York on Saturday for a few hours as the special envoy of the Cabinet to communicate certain of their decisions to Gen. Arthur concerning the advisability of summoning him to Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1881.

The appearance of things here to day is strikingly different from that they presented last Saturday. There, according to the President's physicians, he was dying, and the city was depressed with grief and was preparing funeral decorations; to day these same physicians say he is on a plain road to recovery, and, as a consequence, the grief has given place to the joy of revived hope and the mourning has been put away. Dr. Bliss and Dr. Barnes said on Saturday the President was beyond mortal help; members of the Cabinet said he could not live and consulted upon what they should do when his death was announced, and the Treasury employees were paid off because it was supposed that department would be closed at the end of the month by reason of the President's death. To day Drs. Bliss, Barnes and all the other physicians in attendance at the White House say everything is favorable, and that if the President gets safely over the next few days, of which they have little doubt, his recovery will be secured. The brother-in-law, Mr. McKim, arrived this morning and was admitted to the President's room. The President extended his hand to him when he approached his bed, greeted him kindly and asked, with interest and affection, about his health. The President's mind is said to be perfectly clear, and he takes and retains liquid nutriment both by the natural channel and by means of syringes. The swelling of the parotid gland does not go down; it extends almost to the very edge of the whole right side of his face. Some yellow spots were observed near the joint of the jaw this morning, which epithetized punctured, allowed some "laudable" to escape. The cold exists through the surgeon's incisions and ear still remain open, and pus continues to escape through them, but the swelling will remain hard and tense, and much suppuration will have to take place before it will go down, and there is danger of the pus burrowing unless exit be made more available than they are at present. His pulse at noon to day was 106, his temperature, 98.6, and his respiration 18. There is much stimulating liquor mixed with his nutriment, and with such stimulation the prevailing hopefulness may still believe that the present rally is only temporary, and will be succeeded by another relapse which will carry him off. His death has been discussed so often that the fluctuations in his condition now produce little or no effect upon the price of stocks.

There is a rumor that to day the effect that it has been decided by the Conklingites in case of the President's death to allow all the members of the Cabinet to retain their positions at least until the regular session of Congress, except Mr. Blaine, who, they say, on account of his unpopularity, and known crookedness will have to go at once. His place, according to the report, will be first offered Secretary Fish, who is expected will decline it, and then to Senator Frelinghuysen.

Quittus is kept constantly informed of the President's condition. According to the report, a deputy District attorney visited him this morning and heard his story of the recent assault he had with a turkey.

The journals of all the sessions of the Senate have been examined, and no case has been found in which the oath of office was administered to a Senator elect by anybody else than the President of the Senate except said Senator was at the same time elected President of the Senate. Under the law therefore, should the President die, a President of the Senate will have to be elected before the two New York Senators are sworn in, unless that President be one of them, of which there is no likelihood.

Messrs. Dismick and Johnson are both here. With reference to the course they will pursue as regards Mahomedism in Virginia, the former says he will not kick in the traces; the latter, that he has nothing to say on the subject. That they have both left the Administration's support by their previous opposition to Mahomedism is plain. Whether they will attempt to regain it by supporting Mahomedism remains to be seen.

A prominent politician just here from Ohio says the democrats of that State are sanguine of success next October; that the death of the President will contribute to that end, by silencing Foster's cry of endorsing Garfield, and making it unnecessary for the standard-bearers of office holding to make any effort to be actively engaged in securing his election. It will be remembered that when Mr. Conkling was elected to go to Ohio and help Foster in his last contest, he refused and asked when Foster had become a republican?

Intelligence here from Virginia is to the effect that Messrs. Lacy and Livercomb, of the House of Delegates, and Stovall and Sherrard, of the Senate, heretofore pronounced republicans, have declared for the democratic ticket.

A gentleman just from Accomack county says the people there have been told that from what he heard there from different parts of the State he believes that the democratic ticket will receive not only the votes of all the democrats in his State, but those of all the republicans.

The freight business on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad is increasing very rapidly.

Capt. Wm. Chambers, a native of Staunton, and for several sessions keeper of the House of Delegates, died Thursday, aged 78 years.

The work of surveying the new railroad from Norfolk to Cape Henry was commenced by the engineers Saturday.

Mr. John S. Eubank died at Lancaster, O. Ill., on the 20th, of typhoid fever, after a brief illness, in his 21st year.

A large fleet of steamships have been chartered to parties in Norfolk to carry cotton to Liverpool, and the first is expected to arrive about ten days hence.

An affray occurred in the bar room at the Warrenton Springs last Thursday between parties who drank too freely, and as a result Mr. Finks, of the Boleston neighborhood, was severely cut on the face and hand. His wounds are ugly and painful, but not fatal.

Capt. Wm. Yarbrough, a thorough fighting officer on the eastern division of the O. & O. Railway, was thrown from his train at Williamsburg on Saturday by the engineer suddenly reversing the engine. He was badly crushed and his physician says he will not survive. A colored woman, a night or two since, fell from the eastern bound express train at the same place crushing her ankle and foot. The limb has been amputated.

A BRUTAL FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.—When ex-Policeman John Mitchell, colored, was tried recently in Washington for committing a rape on his fourteen year old daughter Eliza, he denied it on the witness stand, and although a plausible story that the jury disagreed, and subsequently it was arranged that a new trial should be granted. A few weeks ago the daughter gave birth to a child, which is still alive. Mitchell has recently experienced regret, and has within the past week or ten days written a number of letters to his wife. In these epistles he confessed the improper intimacy between himself and his daughter. He asks his wife to forgive him, and assist in procuring his relief, promising that when free from prison he will work faithfully to support his family, and send Eliza to Baltimore to school. He says he will keep her until she is eighteen years of age, when he thinks she will be fitted to take care of herself. The wife, however, proposes that the law shall take its course.

Marylin Taken to Richmond.

Thomas A. Marvin, who now calls himself General Morton, reached Richmond yesterday at 11 o'clock, in charge of detective Robert A. Pinker. The much married man was accompanied on the route by the detective and Mr. A. Brownell, the brother-in-law of the young lady, Miss Turpin, his last known victim. He was taken from the train at the head of the city, and taken into town in a carriage under police escort, the Mayor of the city being along as well as the commonwealth's attorney. Marvin, as he approached Richmond, expressed a dread of mob violence at the hands of its citizens, but was assured that every precaution had been taken to protect him. He was taken to the station house and locked up in a cell. Since his last visit he has altered his appearance very much, but still he has been promptly identified by those who met him before. He declined to talk, and in reply to such questions as were put to him by the officers, stuttered and complained of suffering from rheumatism, and also mentioned that he had once suffered from apoplexy. He presents the appearance of a broken down old man. Pinker says he is one of the best dissemblers he ever saw. He says the best of his general conduct, and profession an engineer. He had only a dollar and a quarter in money with him. With his good acting and a pair of spectacles, over which he peers nervously, and his emaciated and decrepit air, he would pass for a man of 65, although he is ten years younger. There was a rush at the station house to see him, but the officers admitted no person save the reporters. He complained to the officer in charge that there was a great deal of unnecessary curiosity to see him, and said it was calculated to prejudice his case. He will have a hearing before the Police Court to day. The first charge preferred against him is grand larceny, and upon this he will be tried first. It is not known yet whether Miss Turpin, Marvin's last victim, will be bringing to the bar the ordeal of the court room. He declares, then he will escape the charge of bigamy, so far as Virginia is concerned.

Marvin is described as a tall, rather spare man of fully 65 years, with a ruddy face, particularly about the nose, searching gray eyes, partially concealed by overhanging brows and spectacles. He is evidently a man of nerve, brains and culture, and assumes an air of conscious innocence, occasionally displaying virtuous indignation that he should be the victim of a case of mistaken identity. He has a carefully prepared story as to where he was at the time he was engaged in his scheme of plunder in Richmond. He calls himself General Morton, A. Morton, and claims to have won the title in the army, and never known to have worn a man out of a dollar. He says he studied four years in the school of civil and military engineering at Heidelberg, Germany, where he graduated. On the war breaking out, he entered the service for three months, and then re-enlisted. When General M. Johnson was appointed general superintendent of military railroads with the army of the West he selected him as one of the superintendents, and he was engaged till the end of the war. He was burned out in the Chicago fire, burned his first wife in 1872, and in succession lost a little boy of five, his oldest daughter, aged thirteen, and to 1876 his two remaining children, little girls, were drowned while out sailing. In July, 1876, he was a witness at Washington at the trial of Gen. Banks, and on the 24th of July was married to his second wife. After visiting the continental they went to New Haven, where he claims to have lived ever since. He claims to have been engaged with numerous railroad-making companies. The following is the sketch prepared by this morning's man to show that he could not have been in Richmond, Va.: "I have boarded four years of the last six years with Mrs. S. H. Johnson, at my family, No. 91 Olive street, New Haven, Conn., and during the present year, now have boarded with Mrs. Anne M. Kennedy, No. 212 York street, New Haven. I have been confined to my room in her house, with the exception of a very few days in May, from the 17th of January to the 19th of June last, with rheumatism, partial paralysis and periodical attacks." On the 27th of June I engaged to make a profile of a railroad survey in Kentucky. I was engaged on that work at the house of Mr. R. L. Cook, in Troy, N. Y., with the exception of two or three days, until the 23rd of July. On that date I left Troy and went to Hamilton, in West Virginia, reaching that place on the 25th. The field notes of the survey were made with a pencil, and so obliterated in a portion of the work that it was necessary for me to go to that portion of the line and make a re-survey, which I did. At the time I was engaged I had a tennis racket, and I on the steamer General Lotie, from Louisville to Cincinnati. The ticket was dated August 2nd and I was about to go further."

The prisoner is said to have a peculiar place for making up his alibi. He lives constantly on the wing when covering up his tracks. For instance, suppose he arrived in New York, at 6 o'clock this evening; he would go to a hotel, register, take a room for the night, then take the next train out of town after an hour's stay. That might be his alibi, and he would have evidence to show that he was in New York. His claim of evidence in the Richmond case is said to be a very nearly perfect one; but the detective have a break in it that Marvin does not suspect, which will bring his well conceived fabric to the ground. He has an awfully concerned story as to why he is against the charge of forgery at Joplin, Illinois, every word of which is known to be false.

The Tournament.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
WARRENTON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 27, 1881.—Yesterday the much talked of tournament came off at the Springs. The attendance was immense. From an early hour in the morning until late in the evening the pike was one long line of dust, like smoke rising from a "lightning train." At the Springs all was bustle, crowds pressing to and fro. Behind the desk stood Mr. Tenney and Mr. Britton, their faces bright with quiet smiles, showing how accustomed they were to such "concomitant" proceedings. You know Mr. Tenney is head of the "National," at Washington. Keeping a first class house is A. B. C. to him. He could not have any other sort. His clerk, Mr. Britton, is thoroughly pleasant, and to some extent with him is to like him.

The tournament was indeed grand. The place selected seemed by nature intended for the chivalrous performance. It was a lovely lawn; large spreading trees on either side. The riding was unsurpassed. There were twenty four knights, twelve from Maryland and twelve Virginians. Maryland won. As the knights formed in front of the judge's stand, one of our Ivanhoe's proposed "three cheers for Maryland," which were loudly, heartily given. The happy knight was from Baltimore and is Mr. J. A. Turner. The Queen of Love and Beauty is from the same city—Miss Belle Armstrong. After the coronation came the dance. What stars! Heaven was represented. Will send a continuation of this to describe them.

Troops for the purpose of preserving the peace in Washington in case of an outbreak incident to the President's death are being massed in that city by direction of the General of the Army. Yesterday morning, in obedience to telegraphic orders, four companies of artillery from Fort Monroe arrived there, and were stationed at the arsenal.

TRY THEM—Delightful FRESH DEVILED CRABS just received at McBurney's.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.
(Official Bulletin.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 29, 8:30 a. m.—The President's symptoms this morning are as favorable as yesterday at the same hour. He slept, awakened at intervals, the greater part of the night. At these intervals he took and retained the liquid nutriment administered. His mind continues perfectly clear. Pulse 100, temperature 98.5, respiration 17.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 29, 11 a. m.—At the morning dressing of the President's wounds the parotid swelling was found to have diminished sensibly in size since yesterday morning. There had been a plentiful discharge of pus during the night from the three openings. Another yellow spot was discovered on the side of the face this morning, which, when pricked, permitted a free discharge of pus from another pus pocket. The wound in his body was found to be doing well. It still continues to discharge freely. The character of the pus discharged has not changed materially since yesterday, but is thicker and healthier in character than that which flowed from the wound a few days since. While dressing and cleaning the wound this morning the cleansing catheter entered to a depth of 1 1/2 inches.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 29, 11 a. m.—The surgeon's report that the condition of the President is quite as favorable as at the morning examination.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 29, 11:30 a. m.—Dr. Boynton who was in the sick room the greater part of the night, says the President passed a good night, sleeping most of the time. His sleep was more natural than that of any night of the past week. During the intervals of wakefulness his mind was perfectly clear. On about 3 a. m. he awoke, and while taking nutriment he remarked to Dr. Boynton—evidently referring to his several remarks—"I wonder how many more stations I will have to stop at?" Dr. Boynton says, the President looks better and feels better this morning. The doctor's hip is strengthened this morning owing to the fact that the President has held his own through another day and night. He will feel contented and satisfied with the continuance of this stationary period for a few days; after that he hopes the work of repair and recuperation will commence.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 29, 12:15 p. m.—There was a rumor that this morning that an examination had been made of the President's lungs, and that unmistakable evidence in the shape of pus accumulations had been discovered of the secondary or pyemic stage of blood poisoning. In reply to questions asked by a reporter of the Associated Press at noon, Dr. Boynton said that the President's condition became so low he have examined his lungs carefully every day, and have always found them healthy. The report that pus cavities have formed there is entirely without foundation.

Dr. Boynton upon being questioned with regard to the same subject said: "I made an examination of the President's lungs myself last night and found them all right. There are no pus accumulations whatever in the President's case, and no unfavorable features which are not already known. He continues to do well."

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 29, 12:30 p. m.—At the morning dressing of the President, an additional point of suppuration was recognized in his swollen face, which being incised, gave out some healthy looking pus. The other openings on the exterior of the swelling are likewise discharging, but though less in quantity, they have not yet materially diminished in size. Nothing new has been observed in the condition of the wound. The usual daily rise of temperature has not yet occurred and the general condition has not materially changed since morning. Pulse 106, temperature 98.6, respiration 18.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 29, 2:30 p. m.—In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press at 2:25 p. m., Dr. Bliss said that the President is getting along much more easily to day than yesterday. The extreme range of his pulse since morning has not exceeded 60 degrees and 125 from 102 to 104. The pulse is a full and stronger in character. Yesterday at this hour the patient had a little fever, to day he was none.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—The following was sent this afternoon:
Local, Memphis, London.
The President had a good night and is having a good day. At this hour (12 p. m.) his pulse is 103, showing a decrease from the forenoon. For many days past the pulse has shown a decided increase this time in the afternoon. His respiration is normal. All other symptoms are reported by the surgeons to be favorable.

(Signed.) BLAINE, Secretary.

Egypt.
LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Alexandria says: Riza Pasha has been dismissed the Minister of Public Works. The dismissal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is expected daily. The new Minister of War, who is unpopular with the troops, is expected to attempt their disbandment. It is believed that the visit of Sir Louis Mallet to Constantinople is arranged for a joint campaign of Egypt by England, France and Turkey pending the disbandment of the troops.

Fires in Algeria.
LONDON, August 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "A number of fires are reported in Algeria; all the country districts are in a vast conflagration, Bona, the port of Philippeville, has been destroyed. The Arabs are charged with starting it."

The Spirit of Lawlessness.
LONDON, August 29.—The Bishop of Tonbridge preaching at Seaford, in Sussex on Sunday, referred to the spirit which is abroad in the world to put down all authority. The dying President was a Christian, who before the world dared to take by the throat, he was a man who might be killed but not seduced from the right.

Attack on Catholicism.
PARIS, Aug. 29.—M. Paul Berteaux lecture on educational topics was a violent attack on Catholicism and its system of education. The presence of M. Gambetta, on such an occasion, is considered significant, particularly as before the lecture he lauded M. Bert as one who not only had antecedents, but a future.

Sinking of a Steamboat.
NEW YORK, August 29.—A dispatch from Goodspeed station says the steamboat State of New York, while endeavoring to clear a bar of a schooner this morning near that place, struck a rock and sank. Her passengers were rescued, no one being lost.

The Land League.
CORR. August 29.—A small attendance of the weekly meeting of the land league in this city has caused much comment. It is attributed to the fact that the land act has afforded the farmers much satisfaction.

Earthquake.
LONDON, August 29.—A telegram from Telesano, Asia Minor, says the recent earthquake there and on the Island of Chio was more violent than that of last April. The inhabitants are in despair.

Fire.
ODENSBURG, N. Y., August 29.—The State street Baptist Church was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$20,000; insurance \$2,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Air package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge.

For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The Post's financial article says: "The Stock Exchange was opened at 11 o'clock and since then the share speculation has been fairly active with the net result an advance of 1/2 per cent. U. S. bonds are strong and higher, the 4s and 4 1/2s having advanced 3/4 each and the extended 5s 1/2. The rise in the two former is due to a belief, whether well grounded or not it is impossible to say, that when the treasury resumes bond purchases it will be of these long bonds rather than of the 4s which bear less interest. State bonds are neglected. Railroad bonds are quiet but generally higher. In the loan market the quotation for call and time loans and prime wire note paper is 5 1/2 per cent."

Accidentally Shot.
STAUNTON, Va., August 29.—Charles Barsh, living in Annapolis, Md., accidentally shot himself on Saturday, inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal.

The Markets.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Virginia Gold—do do deferred—do do consolidated 75; do 21 1/2 3/4; do 22 1/2 3/4; do 23 1/2 3/4; do 24 1/2 3/4; do 25 1/2 3/4; do 26 1/2 3/4; do 27 1/2 3/4; do 28 1/2 3/4; do 29 1/2 3/4; do 30 1/2 3/4; do 31 1/2 3/4; do 32 1/2 3/4; do 33 1/2 3/4; do 34 1/2 3/4; do 35 1/2 3/4; do 36 1/2 3/4; do 37 1/2 3/4; do 38 1/2 3/4; do 39 1/2 3/4; do 40 1/2 3/4; do 41 1/2 3/4; do 42 1/2 3/4; do 43 1/2 3/4; do 44 1/2 3/4; do 45 1/2 3/4; do 46 1/2 3/4; do 47 1/2 3/4; do 48 1/2 3/4; do 49 1/2 3/4; do 50 1/2 3/4; do 51 1/2 3/4; do 52 1/2 3/4; do 53 1/2 3/4; do 54 1/2 3/4; do 55 1/2 3/4; do 56 1/2 3/4; do 57 1/2 3/4; do 58 1/2 3/4; do 59 1/2 3/4; do 60 1/2 3/4; do 61 1/2 3/4; do 62 1/2 3/4; do 63 1/2 3/4; do 64 1/2 3/4; do 65 1/2 3/4; do 66 1/2 3/4; do 67 1/2 3/4; do 68 1/2 3/4; do 69 1/2 3/4; do 70 1/2 3/4; do 71 1/2 3/4; do 72 1/2 3/4; do 73 1/2 3/4; do 74 1/2 3/4; do 75 1/2 3/4; do 76 1/2 3/4; do 77 1/2 3/4; do 78 1/2 3/4; do 79 1/2 3/4; do 80 1/2 3/4; do 81 1/2 3/4; do 82 1/2 3/4; do 83 1/2 3/4; do 84 1/2 3/4; do 85 1/2 3/4; do 86 1/2 3/4; do 87 1/2 3/4; do 88 1/2 3/4; do 89 1/2 3/4; do 90 1/2 3/4; do 91 1/2 3/4; do 92 1/2 3/4; do 93 1/2 3/4; do 94 1/2 3/4; do 95 1/2 3/4; do 96 1/2 3/4; do 97 1/2 3/4; do 98 1/2 3/4; do 99 1/2 3/4; do 100 1/2 3/4; do 101 1/2 3/4; do 102 1/2 3/4; do 103 1/2 3/4; do 104 1/2 3/4; do 105 1/2 3/4; do 106 1/2 3/4; do 107 1/2 3/4; do 108 1/2 3/4; do 109 1/2 3/4; do 110 1/2 3/4; do 111 1/2 3/4; do 112 1/2 3/4; do 113 1/2 3/4; do 114 1/2 3/4; do 115 1/2 3/4; do 116 1/2 3/4; do 117 1/2 3/4; do 118 1/2 3/4; do 119 1/2 3/4; do 120 1/2 3/4; do 121 1/2 3/4; do 122 1/2 3/4; do 123 1/2 3/4; do 124 1/2 3/4; do 125 1/2 3/4; do 126 1/2 3/4; do 127 1/2 3/4; do 128 1/2 3/4; do 129 1/2 3/4; do 130 1/2 3/4; do 131 1/2 3/4; do 132 1/2 3/4; do 133 1/2 3/4; do 134 1/2 3/4; do 135 1/2 3/4; do 136 1/2 3/4; do 137 1/2 3/4; do 138 1/2 3/4; do 139 1/2 3/4; do 140 1/2 3/4; do 141 1/2 3/4; do 142 1/2 3/4; do 143 1/2 3/4; do 144 1/2 3/4; do 145 1/2 3/4; do 146 1/2 3/4; do 147 1/2 3/4; do 148 1/2 3/4; do 149 1/2 3/4; do 150 1/2 3/4; do 151 1/2 3/4; do 152 1/2 3/4; do 153 1/2 3/4; do 154 1/2 3/4; do 155 1/2 3/4; do 156 1/2 3/4; do 157 1/2 3/4; do 158 1/2 3/4; do 159 1/2 3/4; do 160 1/2 3/4; do 161 1/2 3/4; do 162 1/2 3/4; do 163 1/2 3/4; do 164 1/2 3/4; do 165 1/2 3/4; do 166 1/2 3/4; do 167 1/2 3/4; do 168 1/2 3/4; do 169 1/2 3/4; do 170 1/2 3/4; do 171 1/2 3/4; do 172 1/2 3/4; do 173 1/2 3/4; do 174 1/2 3/4; do 175 1/2 3/4; do 176 1/2 3/4; do 177 1/2 3/4; do 178 1/2 3/4; do 179 1/2 3/4; do 180 1/2 3/4; do 181 1/2 3/4; do 182 1/2 3/4; do 183 1/2 3/4; do 184 1/2 3/4; do 185 1/2 3/4; do 186 1/2 3/4; do 187 1/2 3/4; do 188 1/2 3/4; do 189 1/2 3/4; do 190 1/2 3/4; do 191 1/2 3/4; do 192 1/2 3/4; do 193 1/2 3/4; do 194 1/2 3/4; do 195 1/2 3/4; do 196 1/2 3/4; do 197 1/2 3/4; do 198 1/2 3/4; do 199 1/2 3/4; do 200 1/2 3/4; do 201 1/2 3/4; do 202 1/2 3/4; do 203 1/2 3/4; do 204 1/2 3/4; do 205 1/2 3/4; do 206 1/2 3/4; do 207 1/2 3/4; do 208 1/2 3/4; do 209 1/2 3/4; do 210 1/2 3/4; do 211 1/2 3/4; do 212 1/2 3/4; do 213 1/2 3/4; do 214 1/2 3/4; do 215 1/2 3/4; do 216 1/2 3/4; do 217 1/2 3/4; do 218 1/2 3/4; do 219 1/2 3/4; do 220 1/2 3/4; do 221 1/2 3/4; do 222 1/2 3/4; do 223 1/2 3/4; do 224 1/2 3/4; do 225 1/2 3/4; do 226 1/2 3/4; do 227 1/2 3/4; do 228 1/2 3/4; do 229 1/2 3/4; do 230 1/2 3/4; do 231 1/2 3/4; do 232 1/2 3/4; do 233 1/2 3/4; do 234 1/2 3/4; do 235 1/2 3/4; do 236 1/2 3/4; do 237 1/2 3/4; do 238 1/2 3/4; do 239 1/2 3/4; do 240 1/2 3/4; do 241 1/2 3/4; do 242 1/2 3/4; do 243 1/2 3/4; do 244 1/2 3/4; do 245 1/2 3/4; do 246 1/2 3/4; do 247 1/2 3/4; do 248 1/2 3/4; do 249 1/2 3/4; do 250 1/2 3/4; do 251 1/2 3/4; do 252 1/2 3/4; do 253 1/2 3/4; do 254 1/2 3/4; do 255 1/2 3/4; do 256 1/2 3/4; do 257 1/2 3/4; do 258 1/2 3/4; do 259 1/2 3/4; do 260 1/2 3/4; do 261 1/2 3/4; do 262 1/2 3/4; do 263 1/2 3/4; do 264 1/2 3/4; do 265 1/2 3/4; do 26